The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,838—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy.....As. 4.
Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .....As. 4.

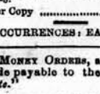
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, called at Portsedi in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PATTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th June, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 5th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month, on the 24th,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wines.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

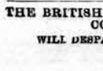
NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.



THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer TIMAVO, Captain A. SOPRASICH, will be despatched as above on or about the 5th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

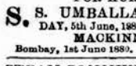
To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
Port Said	320	255	131 0
Suez	300	240	123 0
Aden	170	130	66 8

The following Steamers will also be despatched from Bombay o Trieste on the undermentioned dates :—
S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorcich, to sail on or about the 20th June 1880.
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.



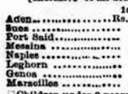
THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRENTHAM HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,100	330	June 5th.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin..	2,700	400	July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA .....Rs. 400
,, TO LIVERPOOL..... ,, 500
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

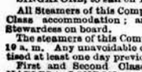
BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.



MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Co.'s Steamer AGIA SOPIA, J. W. Beggs, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 300 H. P. nominal, will be despatched as above about 10th June.
She has very comfortable accommodation for about twenty Saloon Passengers. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. FARE Rs. 400. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Bombay, 29th May 1880. Agents.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.
FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL..... ,, 500.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

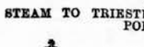
	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st July.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN READ,
2,939 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal,



WILL sail on the 10th instant for LIVERPOOL, calling at MALTA and NAPLES.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
N.B.—Both First and Second Class Passengers are carried.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	5th June
NIZAM	2726	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	320	A. Symons	19th do.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3526	600	W. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3081	600	E.G. Stead	4th June.
RAVENNA	3500	600	A. Coleman	18th ,,

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ASSAM	2032	500	N. Stewart	4th June.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 5 p. m, on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	30th June.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2959	434	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2215	424	To follow.

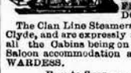
These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE S. S. CLAN LAMONT, 2,100 Tons, 250 H. P., will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL direct, on FRIDAY, the 4th June from PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Clan Line Steamers were all quite recently built on the Clyde, and are expressly arranged for Indian Passenger Trade, all the Cabins being on Deck. The Clan Lamont has only Saloon accommodation and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare to Suez .....Rs. 300
Do. Liverpool..... ,, 450
For plans, hand books of information, or other particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

SEVERAL INTELLIGENT and INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MEN (PARSEES, HINDUS or PORTUGUESE) to travel about India DISTRIBUTING ADVERTISING PAMPHLETS. Apply to TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, Byculla.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves at BELLARY as COTTON MERCHANTS under the Style and Firm of A. & F. HARVEY.

ANDREW HARVEY,
FRANK HARVEY.
Bellary, 1st May 1880.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL
HOPE HALL ESTATE.
SPECIAL RATE.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, & SEPTEMBER
Rs. 120.
Including Apartments, Board, Ice, Baths, Lights, Attendance and Stabling.
Detached Bungalows for Chummeries.

H. HAMILTON AND CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made Under-Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.
Dress-making in all its branches.
Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.
Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON .....LESSEE.
JOSEPH ARTHUR.....STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL .....ACTING MANAGER.

DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.
THIS EVENING,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
MISS CLARA STANLEY,
THE FAVOURITE PRIMA DONNA,
who will appear as
FREDEGONDA
in Herve's celebrated Extravaganza,
CHILPERIC.

PROGRAMME.

At 8-45 p. m. .....Overture.
AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.
MR. JOSEPH ARTHUR
In his pleasing Entertainment,
THE FLAGS WE LOVE TO SEE.
TRIPLE SONG AND DANCE,
BY
THE SISTERS K. & L. HEDDERWICK & MISS LIZZIE WILSON.
To be followed by
DAVE CARSON
AS
A MEMBER OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Introducing his wonderful Dissertation on
ENTOMOLOGY.
AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with
HERVE'S CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA
IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED
CHILPERIC.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Chilperic ...King of the Gauls, who, going after a little Game, mistakes a Fox and catches a Dear .....Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Fredegonda ...The *Petite Chérie* in question—an ambitious Rustic, who fain would marry both Landry and Chilperic—in fact would "buckle two" .....Miss Clara Stanley.
Stegbert ..Chilperic's henpecked Brother..Mr. Howard Oakley.
Brunehaut..The Hen that pecked him .....Miss Bertha Hoctor.
Galswinda...A Spanish Princess contracted to Chilperic, and therefore Fredegonda's Rival.....Mrs. Carson.
Don Nervoso..Her Escort—a needy Noble, who talks in broken Spanish, and deals in Spanish Bonds .....Mr. J. Drew.
Senna ....Court Physician, and Keeper of the Royal Digestion.....Mr. T. Moore.
Fatout .....Chamberlain to Chilperic, and Grand Referee in Etiquette, subsequently enamoured of Fredegonda .....Mr. J. Arthur.
Landry .....A young Peasant, Fredegonda's Lover .....Mr. J. Devono.
Divitiacus..The Arch-Druid, a Sporting Prophet .....Mr. J. Drew.
Alfred .....The Pet Page .....Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Alphonso } Two more Pet Pages ..... { ,, K. Hedderwick.
Lionel .. } ..... { ,, L. Hedderwick.
Huntsmen, Peasants, &c., &c.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Miss B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

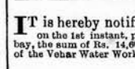
Stage Box to admit 8	Rs.	24
Private Box to admit 4	,,	12
Orchestra Stall	,,	3
Stall	,,	2
Pit	,,	1
Back Seat	As.	8

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Caricature Photographs of "Dave Carson at Home," by Bousseton, 59, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, Cash.

NOTICE.



MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer THESALY, Captain Haymond, will sail for LIVERPOOL at six p. m. on SATURDAY.
A Steam Tender will leave Apollo Bunder at 4 p. m. with passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June 1880.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 131st monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st June 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
In the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS, and EFFECTS, of ANNAPURNABAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, wife of Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, guardian and next friend of his minor son, NARAYAN VISHVANATH MANDLIK .....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION [limited until the abovenamed minor shall attain his majority] of the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS and EFFECTS of the abovenamed Annapurnabai, deceased, (mother of the said minor) has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, husband of the deceased. ALL PERSONS concerned or interested in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this First day of June 1880.

JANARDHUN GOPALL,
Applicant's Attorney.

SILVER CREAM.

FOR plating articles of Brass or Copper without the aid of a Battery and for Silvering Harness mounting, &c., as well as for cleaning all kinds of silver and plated articles.
This preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury, and from the simplicity of its application supersedes anything of the kind ever before introduced, it being only necessary to rub it over the article [copper or brass] with a piece of rag or the fingers and polish with a chamois leather in order to produce a coating of pure silver.
As this cream deposits a coating of pure Metallic silver, articles of that metal cleaned with it increase in weight and value in proportion to the amount of coating received.
Price Re 1-2 and Rs 2-4 per bottle, packing 4 As.
Remittances made in postage stamps should carry One Anna extra per Rupee to cover discount.
Remittance with Order.
Sold for the Manufacturers by

HOWARD & Co.,
Who are the Sole Agents.
[3] The "Exchange," Barrackpore, E. B. Railway.

NEW ORIENTAL JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT 1866.
REGISTERED 29TH MAY 1880.
Capital Rupees 6,65,000 divided into 6,650 shares of Rs. 100 each.
With power to increase.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
G. J. Scott, Esq. | James Young, Esq.
Charles Halford, Esq.
ACTING AGENTS & SECRETARIES,
Messrs. Bird & Co.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Dignam & Robinson.
BANKERS.
The Agra Bank, Limited.

OF the Rs. 6,35,000 Capital, Rs. 3,65,000 have already been placed, and the remaining Rs. 3,00,000 are now offered to the public. A copy of the proposed Articles of Association of this Company can be seen and Prospectuses and Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of
Messrs. BIRD and Co., 39, Strand, and
Messrs. DIGNAM and ROBINSON, Solicitors, 9, Old Post Office Street.
Calcutta, 31st May 1880.

NOW READY.
MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION; BY MANEKJI KAWASJI TODIWALLA.

Rupees .....
A—Interest. 365 days in a year.
B—Interest. 360 days in a year.
C—Commission.
D—Rupees into £ Sterling.
E—Rupees into Dollars and Taels.
F—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
G—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.
£ Sterling....
H—Interest. 365 days in a year.
I—Commission.
J—£ Sterling into Rupees.
K—£ Sterling into Dollars and Taels.
L—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
M—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.
Dollars .....
N—Interest. 365 days in a year.
O—Commission.
P—Dollars into £ Sterling.
Q—Dollars and Taels into Rupees.
R—Freight calculator.

SHIPMENT OF BULLION.
Price, Rs 12; By Post, Rs. 13.
COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (The celebrated Heart Labelled Brandy), pure, soft, and delicate, ...per dozen	30	0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit..... ,,	27	0
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a sound wholesome spirit ,,	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Leveling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
All Articles advertised are kept in stock.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, 4 plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality .....Rs. 375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto 350
Ditto do. crystal-faced..... 225 and 350
Ditto do. second quality 280
Gold Watches, not keyless, ... from 150 to 250
A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases .....from Rs. 185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance..... ,, 180 to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting..... ,, 50 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents... ,, 100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled. and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT :—Mr. E. J. BRANDON.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY WHERE YOU CAN PROCURE WHATEVER YOU MAY REQUIRE,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

IS AT THE

CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE SILVER SPRING SNAKE BANGLE BRACELET.

THE peculiarity of this Bracelet is that it has no joint or snap; it is placed on the arm with a spiral movement.

They are Manufactured of Sterling Silver, frosted, and are considered very fashionable.

SKETCHES ON APPLICATION.

Six Coils Rs. 26 and 24; Five Coils Rs. 22 and 20.
Four Coils Rs. 20, 17, 16 and 15; Three Coils Rs. 15, 12 and 11.
Two Coils Rs. 12, 10, 9 and 8; One Coil Rs. 8, 6 and 5.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next to National Bank.
May 31st, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

M. F. CASH AND CO.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

AS some of the up-country Customers indebted to this Firm have, notwithstanding our REPEATED SOLICITATIONS, left their ACCOUNTS UNSETTLED, and as we are to WIND UP the affairs of the Company soon, we hereby beg to give them FINAL NOTICE that if they will FAIL to PAY IN their DEBTS WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof, we shall be under the painful necessity of either selling all such debts by Public Auction, advertising the names, occupations, and addresses of such defaulters, or adopting such measures as we may be advised.

S. CASH & Co.,
Liquidators.

Now Ready
THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JUNE 1880.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are contracted for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.
Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS,
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, Furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BATH GLOVES.

THE healthy action of the skin is one of the utmost importance at this season, and it is best ensured by the regular use of the above appliances.

Long Handled Fresh Brushes	each Rs.	2 8
Best Horse-hair Bath Gloves	do.	2 0
Best Horse-hair Bath Strops	do.	3 8
Turkish Bath Gloves, a great variety of different textures	per pair	0 12
Turkish Sponge Pads	each	0 12
Oxford Horse-hair Washing Pads	do.	0 12
Best Horse-hair Gloves for dry friction	per pair	3 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.
Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.
A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

THE Season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing Coast for Cod Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil for each season.
Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs 12.
Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an OFFICE BROUGHAM and HORSE. Address W., Office of this paper.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE, REMOVED to No. 4, Apollo Bunder, Fort. Excellent Testimonials on application.

AN English LADY going Home in Dec. would like to take a few children with her to England, where they would receive a thorough education and every home comfort. Highest References. Address X., Post Office, Mussoorie.

SMOKERS are requested to have a trial of the very superior H. & Co. stock of Cheroots and Cigars just received at HOWARD & Co., 30, Apollo Street.

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unsteslable) HORSE-CORN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 16-8 per dozen qts. and Rs. 18-8 per two doz. pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a powerful Australian MARE with Harness, and a comfortable roomy BROUGHAM. Rs. 650 Apply to W. T., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a few SECOND-HAND COUNTRY-MADE TEAKWOOD TYPE CASES. Apply to the MANAGER of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-8. Care

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

THE London telegrams of yesterday's date report an advance of ¼ in Consols and a decline of ¼ in French Rentes, the quotations being respectively 99⅛ and 118½. Indian Government Securities are higher according to Reuter, Fours being quoted at 79 and Fours and-a-half at 85½. In the General Produce Markets there are no changes to notice, and the quotations for Metals are the same as last given. The Goat Skins Sales, which commenced yesterday, opened in favor of buyers. In Manchester the Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet but steady, and in Liverpool the Cotton Market was very dull; the day's sales only amounted to 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats, a general decline of 1-16d. per lb. is again reported in spot prices, arrivals were unchanged.

BAR SILVER is still quoted at 52-1-16d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at yesterday's rates, and Telegraphic Bank Bills were sold at 1s. 8 3 32d. and demand at 1s. 8⅝d. Telegrams from Calcutta reported the market strong, with Telegraphic Bank Bills selling at 1s. 8¼d., both ready and forward. In Calcutta as well as in Bombay the number of Mercantile Bills offering is not large, and as the close there is a decidedly weaker feeling, with free buyers of Bank Paper at our quotations, which are as follows, viz.:—

Bank Bills, on demand or telegraphic's, 8 1-16d.		per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Do. 4 do.	1 8¼	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
France 8 do.	9 1-4	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 100 1-16 for demand and 99¼ for 60 days' sight Bank Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Although according to Reuter rates at home are higher, the market is generally reported weaker both in London and India. Quotations here and in Calcutta are ¼ per cent. lower. There are sellers of Fours at Rs. 94¼ and of Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101½.

SHARES.—The upward movement continues especially in Spinning and Weaving Companies, in which the advance is very general. Bank shares are also in fair demand. Press Companies are steady, Akbars have advanced Rs. 5, Apollos Rs. 7½, Colabas Rs. 5, Fort Rs. 75, and Sind Rs. 5 per share. In Miscellaneous shares the only change is a further advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company.

COTTON.—The market has again been very dull with few buyers at a further decline of about Rs. 2 per candy. Stocks continue to increase on the Green, a large proportion of which must be shipped during the next week or so, as there are now few godowns available for storing Cotton either in the Native Town or Colaba. Arrivals from up-country yesterday showed some signs of falling off, being only 5,200 bales, but there is still a large quantity to come forward from Broach as well as from the Dhollerah districts, and until the monsoon actually bursts we do not look for much decrease in the supplies.—We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 226	per candy	F, P,
Good Dhollerah	,, 200	,,	
F. G. F. ,,	,, 189	,,	
E. F. ,,	,, 183	,,	
Good Comrawuttee	,, 203	,,	
F. G. F. ,,	,, 195	,,	
F. G. F. Compts.	,, 186	,,	
G. F. ,,	,, 182	,,	

SEEDS.—The market for Linseed is quiet at Rs. 6 4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt and Rapeseed a Rs. 5-14 per cwt. for Guserat.

WHEAT.—There is a fair demand at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 for White and Rs. 28 to Rs. 29 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS.—The market is easier again with rates offering for Liverpool, via Canal, at 32s. 6d. and 33s. 9d. per ton. For sailing tonnage the rate is unchanged at 42s. 6d. per ton for immediate shipment and 41s. 3d. per ton for late June. Continental rates are unchanged at 47s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles and G. ton and 50s. per ton for Trieste and Venice, freight paid here at par.

PIECE GOODS.—The market is unchanged, but the continued dull accounts reaching us from home are causing increased depression in the bazaar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP GALATEA, 1,477 tons, Captain T. Jones, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER CICERO, 1,080 tons, Captain G. Healey, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER CALDER, 400 tons, Captain E. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 27 deck passengers.

THE SHIP MONROVIA, 1,495 tons, Captain W. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Cardiff (27th Jan.), with a cargo of 2,445 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer, 1,533 tons, Captain A. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Lake, and 38 deck.

THE B I. S. N. Co's STEAMER PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes, Lieut. Minten, Miss Laughton, Captain Percy, Captain Russell Mr. Hormusjee Framjee, and 32 deck.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s STEAMER ANGOSA, 1,973 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, which arrived in harbour on the 31st inst. from Southampton (5th May), brought the English Mail, and the following cargo:—1,271, packages piece goods, 52 packages medicines, 5 cases boots, 11 cases cochineal, 990 cases candles, 101 kegs iron nails, 197 cases window glass, 197 packages oilmanstores, 208 packages provisions, 295 packages wine and spirits, 220 drums oil, 142 cases brass, 11 cases copper, 116 bales twist, 12 packages earthenware, 17 packages glassware, 175 casks beer, 18 boxes specie, 315 boxes silver, 247 boxes silver coins, 1 box gold coins, 6 boxes gold, 8 packages gum, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
31	Monrovia	Johnson	Cardiff, Jan. 27.
June.			
1	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, May 4.
	Calder (s)	Raffin	Bussorah, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
1	India (s)	Brizzolesi	ence.
	Akola (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Aurra (s)	Sagovich	Trieste.
	Pachamba (s)	Mi c ell	P Gulf vis Kurrachee.
	Cicero (s)	Healey	Marseilles.

The 8hip Galatea, Jones, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Zambesi, to Venice.
,, Ancona, to Ghina.
,, Chindwara, to Coast and Calcutta.
,, India, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVAL.
29 P. & O. S. Bokhara. ... ... Calcutta.
May. DEPARTURE.
29 P. & O. S. Bokhara. ... ... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—2 hogsheads portwine Sorabjee Cowasjee Cosmrigee.
Cicero s—6 cases portwine Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Trentham Hall s—42 barrels stout Bell Brandenburg and Co, 50 cases whiskey W M Bell.
Plantain s—2,000 bundles sheet iron and 1,014 bundles hoop iron Abdool Rahamon Sallay Mahamed.
India s—500 boxes bar soap Escofally Sumsoodjin.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—10 bales printing paper W and A Graham and Co.
Corsica s—1 case hams, 2 cases bacon, 2 cases cheese, 4 cases oilmanstores, and 1 case confectionery C H B Forbes and Co, 2 cases cotton cord thread and 2 cases soap Escofally Sumsoodin.
Zambesi s—5 cases provisions Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s—2 packages brandy Manuckjee Burjorjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—100 cases sulphuric acid Mamedally Lookmanjee, 50 cases sulphuric acid Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norna—200 bales cotton J C Bushby and Co, 200 bales cottton Lang Moir and Co, 360 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.
Mangerton s—200 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co, 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co.
Trentham Hall s—10 bales wool Khuttow Veerjee, 140 bales wool Goculdass Toolesdass, 96 bales hemp and 50 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co, 50 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmandass, 1 bale cotton Gangjee Nurput, 500 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co, 4 bales cotton and 1 bale wool Alimahamed Hasum, 143 bales cotton C Ebram, 8 bales hides Edward Bates and Co, 37 bales wool Naronjee Mooljee, 55 bales wool Mooltanchund Kishenchu, 250 bales cot on Wallace and Co, 8 bales wool Goverdhandas Hureedas.
Nebo s—65 bales wool Bunichund Fuckerchund, 43 bales wool Shewjee Premjee, 74 bales hemp Bhugwandass Runchordass, 55 bales cotton Anundjee Luckmedass and Co, 55 bales wool Shimsee Nuthoo.
Thessaly s—2,800 cwts wheat P Chrystal and Co, 2,800 cwts wheat and 800 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 84 bales cotton P Chrystal and Co, 200 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 293 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co, 253½ cwts myrabolams and 13 bales hemp Vechraj Moonjee, 2,400 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 2,000 cwts wheat M Simpson and Co.
Clan Lamont s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 73½ cwts coir yarn Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tayloi s—600 cwts linseed Livingstone and Co, 65 bales hides and skins Mahamedally and Co, 80 bales hides and skins Woodmanally and Co, 1482 cwts myrabolams Robertson Brothers and Co, 20 bales cotton John Marshall, 10 bales cotton Ritchie Stuart and Co, 200 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 152 cwts coir yarn Trescomdass Lowjee.
G M Gomwell—305 cwts coolfa Canjee Jetha, 11 bales hides M Abdoolally, 740 cwts myrabolams Poonja Jewraj, 2002 cwts myrabolams Mowjee Godoo, 850 cwts myrabolams Soondersdas Dharumdass.

FOR BARCELONA.

India s—31 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Chilena—20 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Kingston s—20 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 150 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 200 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 500 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co, 500 bales cotton M Mackenzie and Co,

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Seaforth—100 bales cotton Thos H Moore & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 600 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer & Co.
Timavo s—850 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer & Co, 75 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Escurial s—100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co, 75 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Timavo s—200 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer & Co.
Escurial s—200 bales cotton, L. Singer & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—64 cases cardamoms, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stag s—200 bales cotton A Bla check and Co, 135 casks cocoanut oil M Mackenzie and Co.
Agia Sofia s—6,428 cwts linseed and 57½ cwts groundnuts Ralli Brothers, 42 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co.
Zambesi s—1 bag B horns P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cicero s—20 bales cotton L Singer and Co.
Zambesi s—12 ca ks oil P and O S N Co.

FOR MALTA.

India s—2,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co.

FOR FRANCE.

Drumduff s—14,009 cwts linseed and 160 cwts horns Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—129 bales cotton Ramji edass Luckmedass, 100 bales cotton C Rustomjee Sethna

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona s—70 bales cotton Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck, 701 bales cotton Currimbhoy Ebram, 130 bales cotton Bhugwandass Bugis, 81 ales cotton Juggonath Premsook, 10 bales cot on Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed, 225 b les twist Currimbhoy Ebram, 111 bales twist Jairambhoy Peerbhoy, 71 cases sharkfins and fishmaws Vuzeer Thavur, 300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st May 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·571
Temperature of the Air	86·6
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	89·8
Minimum do do. (read at 10 p.m.)	82·8
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, NW, WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	223

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Gonne, Lieut-Col, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Repton, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 31.

Cooke, Capt, 29th Regt, on duty, from Mhow.
Selmis, 2nd Lieut, 1-17th Regt, on duty, from Malta.
Percy, Capt, 4th Batt Rifle Brig, on duty, from Gibraltar.
Chapman, 2nd Lieut, 31st L. I., on duty, from England.
Smallpage, 2nd Lieut, 8th Regt, on duty, from England.
Werge, Lieut, 11th Bombay N I, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 29.

St George, Lieut, 14th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.

JUNE 1.

Baines, Major, 6th Royal Regt, on Med Cert, to England.
David-on, Lieut C I, R A, on leave, to England.
Smith, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Weeb, Captain, 25th Bombay N I, on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Gardiner, Lieut, R E, on Med Cert, to England.
Mint-r, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Quetta.
Elliot, Captain, 1st Lancers, on leave, to Deccan.

DR. G. LORICIOLA,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, OBSTETRIC and OPTHALMOLOGIST, Forbes St eet, adjoinin Messrs. Rogers and Co., 1st Floor, RECEIVES PATIENTS from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of Mr. MENET'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thereby placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE

PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in a unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.
Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchan

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS intended for His Excellency the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point by THURSDAY NIGHT, the 3rd June, 1880, should be sent to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.
G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 29th May 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WATSON—May 29th, at Lonowli, the wife of W. Watson, Ghaut Inspector, G. I. P. Railway of a daughter.
JOYNER—May 30th, at Poona, the wife of R. B. Joyner, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

LORD RIPON'S first official act in this country was the reception yesterday of the address of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. His Excellency made a felicitous speech in reply, which will be found fully reported in another column. The Corporation in their address alluded to the hope generally entertained that as famine no longer prevails, and the war on the North-West Frontier is manifestly drawing to a close, the new Viceroy will be able to give his attention to the development of the public works necessary for the progress of the country, and more especially to the opening up of railway communications with districts not yet tapped. His Excellency in the course of his well considered reply to the address, cordially expressed his sympathy with the hopes which the Corporation had ventured to make known to him. After a warm tribute to the gallantry of the soldiers, European and native, who are engaged in the war beyond our frontier, His Excellency said:—"It will be my most earnest endeavour to bring that war so far as lies in my province to an early, and to an honourable conclusion, in the hope that with returning peace the Government of India may again be able to devote its attention to those works of internal improvement to which you have so wisely alluded. I can assure you, gentlemen, that if it should be my lot during my tenure of office to contribute in any degree to the development of the resources of this great country, agricultural or industrial, and to promote to any extent the happiness and welfare of the people of India, of all races and creeds and classes, especially the prosperity of the great masses of the people, I shall esteem it the highest honour of my political life." This declaration at the outset of his Lordship's Indian career will have an excellent effect, and will tend to strengthen that feeling of reviving confidence to which so many circumstances bear witness. The period of famine is closed, and that of war is about to close; an era of material development is, we may hope, about to begin. Amongst the public works which we are justified in regarding as essential to the welfare of the country, railways certainly hold the first place.

We trust that some steps will be taken to lay before Lord Ripon during his short visit here the necessities of this Presidency in particular as regards railway communications. We notice that in a letter from the Chamber of Commerce to Government on the subject of the cultivation of American cotton in the Southern Maratha Country, which we published on Saturday, the Committee say that nothing could conduce more to encourage the production of an improved quality of cotton in that region than the opening up the cotton districts by railways, which would enable the European merchant to establish direct business relations with the native producer in the interior of the country. And the letter goes on to point out the great improvement in the qualities of the Berar and Guzerat cottons which followed the establishment of railways there. The reason that railways have not been prosecuted with more vigour in this Presidency, or rather, we should say, not prosecuted at all of late, has not arisen from any want of interest on the part of the local Government, but entirely from the backwardness of the Supreme Government in sanctioning any scheme: the same is true of other parts of India, notably of Bengal, where the local authorities have urged railways in vain on the Indian Government. It seems most important, therefore, that the question of railways here in this Presidency should be earnestly pressed on our new Viceroy so that this important subject may receive a share of his attention when he has undertaken the duties of his high office. There is nothing which has a greater influence on Governments than personal interviews with the heads of those Governments; more can be done in a personal conference of half an hour, where verbal explanations can be made, than by many written memorials, no matter with how much care they may be drawn up; and it will be, we think, unpardonable if Lord Ripon is allowed to pass two or three days here and no notice be taken of the great need of railways here in the interest of trade, and in the interests of that general intelligence and information and instruction which everywhere follow the construction of railways.

There are many lines of railway which can safely be urged on His Lordship as lines which can be depended on to pay a fair interest on their cost, and which will give a large return indirectly in the general improvement of the districts and of its people. One of these is the line to connect the Southern Maratha Country with the sea; this is, unfortunately, put in abeyance by the Portuguese Treaty, which compels the British Government to wait until it be ascertained if a Portuguese company will undertake the work; the time for waiting too appears to be indefinite, so far as any stipulation appears in the treaty itself, and being thus indefinite the practical result is to postpone indefinitely any action by the Indian Government in the matter of railways in this part of the country. This is specially to be regretted, as it is no doubt true, as pointed out by the Chamber of Commerce, that any permanent improvement in Dharwar and Compta cotton can only be looked for when railway communication makes those districts available to European buyers, and this brings the European merchant in direct communication with the cultivator.

With regard to the Eastern Deccan Railway the earthworks are already made, and it only needs the material to make this line available for traffic. Here communication seems essential to bring again a population into the districts devastated by famine. No large return can be anticipated from this line; indeed, begun as a famine work it must for some years be regarded more as a precaution against famine in districts most liable to suffer from this calamity than as a line to secure a profitable traffic. Still public interests demand that the work begun should be completed.

Then there is the Rajputana line which goes on but slowly to completion. No other State line in India can show a better account; from the very first it has done well, even as partial, disconnected pieces of railway, dependent only on the local traffic of limited districts. This was true of those portions made from Agra and Delhi, and it is now proving true of the short piece laid between Ahmedabad and Palunpore. We are informed on what we believe to be trustworthy authority, that all the stations are full of goods for transhipment to the B. B. and C. I. Railway stations, but that the merchants are now beginning to cart them away as there appears to be no chance of their being forwarded before the monsoon. If only the appeals of this community had been listened to, the large trucks of the B B. and C.I. Railway Company would have supplied sufficient carriage for the new trade of that country; as it is, in addition to all the evils of a break of gauge and transhipment at the Sabarmuttee we have an inefficient railway, unable to do a small local traffic. However this evil must now, we fear, be put up with, and we can only hope for better results when there has been time for more organisation. Meantime we should urge on Lord Ripon the necessity of greater activity in pushing forward the completion of this line which is to connect the North-West with Bombay and shorten by two or three hundred miles the distance which goods now have to be carried. The large quantities of grain which are now seeking to find their way to our market from the short piece of railway between Ahmedabad and Palunpore are but a beginning of the traffic which will follow the opening of the through line. The State railway authorities will be taxed to their utmost to meet the requirements of this trade.

The last line to which we would call attention is one which has not been very prominently brought before the public, and yet is one which the Bombay Government has been urging on the Supreme Government for some years. We refer to the extension of the Pali branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Godra. It was only after many delays and innumerable reports and references that this Railway Company was allowed to construct a branch line from Anund to Dakore and subsequently to Pali on the river Mhye. The work was sanctioned only after the most painstaking and careful estimates of the traffic had been furnished by Mr. Little, the Executive Engineer of those districts. His estimates of the revenue have proved remarkably correct, and his anticipations have been more than sustained by experience of the actual traffic; and it is on other statistics taken and compiled under his directions, and which prove the good financial result which will follow the further extension of this branch, that a further extension has been urged by the Bombay Government, though thus far in vain. The Pali branch is 30 miles long; but Pali is only an insignificant village on the Mhye; the real centre of trade is Godra, a large town in the Panch Mahals, only 17 miles from Pali. It is this short extension only of seventeen miles which is asked for, and the financial result of which is placed beyond a doubt. But this is not all: the work can be done without increasing the capital debt of the Baroda Railway Company as that Company has funds, we understand, in hand from sales of old stores, sufficient to build this short extension. It is from Godra that the traffic is now pouring by carts into Pali to such an extent as to block that station; in a week or two or when the rains begin, that traffic must stop as it cannot be carried on during the South West Monsoon. Godra is the natural and the business centre of the Panch Mahals; all the traffic concentrates there, and yet Government allow an extension to within 17 miles of it, and there stop, and nothing will induce them to give permission to make this short addition, although there is no doubt whatever that it will secure a traffic which will not only pay the guaranteed interest on the cost but tend also to increase the traffic of the main line which is a guaranteed railway. And what is the cause of the delay? Simply the objection of General Strachey to the broad gauge. If the branch line were to be laid again from Anund to Pali, the objection might be reasonable, but now that thirty miles have been laid on the broad gauge, the extension to Godra must necessarily follow on a uniform gauge; and to prevent this short extension on such grounds savours certainly of pure obstructiveness. General Strachey is no doubt afraid that once at Godra, the extension to Rutlam on the broad gauge will be urged, and thus his favourite scheme of a net work of narrow gauge lines in this part of the country be interfered with. It is certainly very unfortunate that the short extension to Godra should be prejudiced by any such fears. The line can be built, including the bridge over the Mhye for a very small sum and the money to build it is at hand; it is recommended by the Executive Engineer whose figure on other lines have proved remarkably accurate, by Mr. Sheppard, the Collector, who has done so much for communications in the Kaira districts, and by Mr. Erskine, the late Commissioner, who, in reporting on the line, writes:—"I know of no branch line in Guzerat that is more wanted or is more certain to prove remunerative than this Godra extension;" and all this was supported by the strong approval of Sir Richard Temple's Government. Is Lord Ripon, with whom the sanction lies, to be allowed to pass through Bombay without having these facts laid before him and his support earnestly solicited?

FURTHER advices from Simla confirm our correspondent's telegram of the 27th inst. with respect to the Press Commissionership. The appointment, we understand, with still continue to be kept up; but the officer in charge of the post will be available for general duty in the Foreign Office. The duty of supplying official news for the Indian Press will not, as the *Pioneer* puts it, be delegated to mere clerks. Mr. Barnes, of the Foreign Office, acts as *locum tenens* during the inter-reign between the translation of Mr. Buckland to his new office, as guardian angel over stamp and stationery, and the arrival of Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who leaves Europe for India about the 28th inst. From what we can gather from Simla, there is no immediate prospect of the Press Commissionership being abolished. Lord Ripon, it is believed, will have too many matters of major importance on his hands to trouble himself for some time to come with a business of such insignificance as the Press Commissionership. And as the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act will certainly not take place for a year or so, if then, there need be no expectation that the Press Commissioner will be disestablished. It will have been noticed that the Government at home merely hinted that this Act would be repealed if it was considered expedient by the new Viceroy to get rid of it. The feeling, however, in Council is said to be very strong in favour of its maintenance on the statute book.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

THE Board of Trade returns published last week, a summary of which I gave in my previous letter, have given rise to a good deal of hostile criticism, caused simply and solely by their unprecedentedly favourable nature. The figures are absolutely inconsistent with the talk which has been current for the last few weeks of a lull in trade, a pause in the revival which set in last autumn, and the question is, how they are to be reconciled. Most of the journals, including papers like the *Times*, which took two or three months to discover that trade had revived, and which down even to the commencement of the present year, depreciated the information published on the subject and sneered most ungraciously at the believers in improvement, have now passed from the extreme of pessimist scepticism to the other extreme of exuberant confidence and discredit the statements about a relapse in trade as utterly as they doubted four months ago the statements about the recovery then in full swing. Yet of the fact of the present lull there is no more doubt than there is of the antecedent fact that in October last year orders came pouring in from the United States. All the reports from the trade centres are unanimous on this point. The explanation of the seeming discrepancy is, however, simple, and is supplied not merely by local manufacturers, but by the London banks and discount houses. These say that some months since they saw plenty of bills for discount which had been sent up to London from the iron districts, but that now they see hardly any. The bills are discounted when the orders were first received, many of the manufacturers needing money; now there are few bills and the inference is that there are few new orders, and that the shipments last month which swelled the official tables were simply the completion of old orders, the placing of which caused the purchases of raw material which led to the creation of trade paper. The inference thus drawn is supported by numerous corroborating circumstances. It was from the United States that the great orders came last autumn and winter; and it is American orders which have now most conspicuously ceased coming. Yet the immense preponderance of the iron shipments which have made up such gigantic totals in the Board of Trade returns for April are to the United States—to that very country which has hardly sent any orders since February, and the markets of which are glutted with unsaleable pig iron. The only way of getting over the seeming incongruity is by assuming that, as the London bill-brokers say, the recent shipments represent old orders, and that scarcely any are now being received to follow them when completed. In that case the prospect cannot be called pleasant. The fear is that speculative shippers are doing on a smaller scale with iron and with the American market what other shippers have so often done with cotton goods and the Indian markets—namely, have kept up shipments on their own account from reluctance to stop their works or in any way reduce production, fancying that they understood the wants of consumers just as well as native buyers did, and that being the makers, they might get a profit sufficient for them, although inadequate to the wants of an intermediary dealer. We all know to what results calculations of this kind led as regards the Eastern markets, and nothing is more likely than that similar consequences will be seen in the United States. The production of iron there has enormously increased within the last year solely owing to the extraordinary demand which sent so many orders across to England, and of course now that the additional works are in operation, the production must be kept up. In the fight with English rivals the American has the advantage of a highly protective tariff; he can cut down wages, perhaps, faster than we can do, and thus the English speculative shipper, manufacturer, or not, will be beaten at all points, unless trade there revives.

The matter of more immediate interest at present, however, both to England and India, is trade movements, is the cotton, not the iron, industry. The exports of piece goods and of yarns, as exhibited in the Board of Trade returns, show what seems at first sight a singular incongruity on which the *Manchester Guardian* makes the following remarks:—

"It is well known that since the beginning of the present year spinning has been on the whole a profitable business, but that weaving has not. It might have been expected, therefore, that a me falling off in the foreign demand for cloth would have shown itself, and probably, also, some increase in that for yarn. The figures just published, however, tell the other way. They show that while the exports of goods have increased during the past four months in comparison with those of the corresponding period in 1879 and 1878, those of yarn have actually decreased to a serious extent. The following are the particulars:—

Exports of cotton piece goods and yarns during the four months ended April 30:

	Piece goods Yards.	Yarns. lb.
1877	1,149,094,800	79,305,600
1878	1,147,191,100	79,577,700
1879	1,499,612,100	65,293,200

There can be no doubt that the home demand for cloth has increased very considerably since the beginning of the year, and this fact appears to make the problem more difficult of solution. Undoubtedly an increased demand for cloth means also an increased demand for yarn, but one would expect that it would tend to improve the position of the manufacturer first, and of the spinner afterwards, especially when the diminished exports of yarn are taken into account. On the contrary it is notorious that manufacturers who help their yarns have really profited very little by the recent revival of trade, except so far as they may have been benefited by a rise in prices and an advantageous sale of stocks. The explanation appears to be this. The demand for cloth has run in an increased degree upon the lighter picked makes of cloth, in the production of which a larger quantity of twist is absorbed and a greater weight of yarn used. The increase shown in the number of yards exported is, however, somewhat fallacious, because on the average the cloth will have been lighter and thinner than usual. It ought not to be forgotten that the system of recording the exports according to length does not afford an accurate test of the quantity of goods shipped to foreign markets."

Whether this so-called explanation of the anomaly pointed out satisfies the Lancashire manufacturers I know not, but the practical result all round is that they are profoundly discontented with the state of things, and so entirely unaware of the existence of their supposed profits that they are prepared to risk a strike of 30,000 operatives rather than concede a demand for an advance of 5 per cent. in wages to the weavers. Not that the spinners are much better. The Oldham Limited Liability Spinning Companies have resolved to stop running a full week during the Whitsuntide holidays, "owing to the present depressed state of the yarn market, and the impending strike in the Blackburn district." Yet the superior condition of the spinners is exactly the core point with the discontented weavers who have seen the others earn better wages in proportion than theirs. The fact is that the disputes all through the cotton industry are such that nothing less drastic in the way of remedy than a strike will bring the men to their senses. That passion, not reason, influences them chiefly at present is obvious enough from what happened on Tuesday. A last attempt was made to avert a strike by a conference between a deputation of weavers and the general committee of the Masters Association held in Manchester. The operatives made two claims: first, that the masters should fix an early day for an advance in wages; and next, that the whole question should be referred to arbitration. The masters declined to entertain either proposition and reaffirmed their original offer, namely, to seize the first opportunity presented by improving trade to advance the weavers' wages. Thereupon the deputation returned to Blackburn, the headquarters of disaffection, and on reporting the result of their mission to the delegates it was resolved to recommend the weavers, under existing circumstances, not to strike. But mark what followed. The operatives rebelled against their own delegates. A mass meeting at which about 10,000 weavers were present was held in the evening, when it was determined by an overwhelming majority to strike. And they have carried out their threat. They had made up their minds to it and when their own chosen official, Mr. Pirtwhistle, the Secretary to the North-East Lancashire Weavers' Association, told them frankly that the present state of trade in the weaving department did not encourage a strike he was met by cries of "Go to ——." The Burnley weavers have resolved to contribute to the support of their Blackburn friends, which not only will encourage them, but others also to follow the same course hoping to beat the employers in detail. The fact that the men have rebelled against their own representatives has, however, weakened their position in some respects, for it has alienated local opinion to a large extent, and it has also divided their own ranks. Many of the older and cooler headed men are against a strike and would fain make their own arrangement with the masters, and it is likely enough that these separatists may pluck up courage during the Whitsuntide holidays to declare themselves unconditionally and induce most of the others to join them in surrendering.

The new Indian loan for 313 lakhs of rupees is announced this morning, but as it only follows the precedent of the "Transfer Loan 1879" in all conditions, and there are no novelties as to payment of interest, &c., and the creation of bonds to bearer with coupons attached, which some ardent reformers here advocated, it has not excited any particular interest. Probably enough, however, large subscriptions will be sent from this side, as the dearth of sound investments, except at fancy prices, has caused a considerable accumulation of unemployed money at the banks. If the Indian banks make up lists to any important amount they may be anxious to purchase the next Council Bills more freely next week and the week following will be in good time to take advantage of these drawings.

An unpleasant question has arisen here with reference to the East Indian Railway Company and Mr. R. W. Crawford, its chairman, head of the firm of Crawford, Colvin and Co. Last year there was a discussion (with which I did not meddle, as I thought it unsatisfactory and inconclusive) as to the policy of the company in the payment of freights for its materials, &c., sent to the East. Independent shipowners like Mr. David Brown declared that the company did not contract for the rates of freight by tender as they were bound to do, but gave the business to one or two favoured firms, who in return consigned the vessels at Calcutta to Mr. Crawford's corresponding house. Mr. Crawford denied the implied favouritism, and, it appeared to me, pretty conclusively although he certainly did not make it clear that the Board of Directors had done their best for the shareholders' interest. But his defence did not satisfy the assailants. Now the whole controversy is to be revived in connection with a proposal to grant him £15,000 out of the company's surplus assets, which is to be brought forward at a special meeting on Thursday next. Major-General Babbage writes to the *Times* to complain that the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the subject of these freights has never yet been published, although it is known to "implicate individuals," and he insists that the grant of £15,000 should not be sanctioned until the report has been produced. When the meeting is held next week it will be urged that for this purpose the discussion of the question of the grant should be postponed till the ordinary meeting in July.

Another personal matter has turned up in a furious attack, made by Dr. Adam Thom, a shareholder of the Oriental Bank, against the present and late management. Dr. Thom is an obstinate and awkward antagonist for any Board to handle, and he will be remembered by many as the pertinacious assailant of the Overend and Gurney directors a dozen years ago. The attack he now makes upon the management of the Oriental is in the shape of a printed circular addressed to his brother shareholders, and I suppose it is little more than a resumé of what he has over and over again said at the half yearly meetings. He denounces the bad management which led to the reduced dividends and the swallowing up of the reserve, the sacrifice of the South African business, and the reduction in the directors' qualification. Mr. John Young, the deputy chairman, comes in for a special discharge from the vials of Dr. Thom's wrath. He characterises that gentleman as the "inventor and patentee" of the "cheap and nasty" qualification for members of the Board, and as the person who inaugurated the gratuitous disintegration of the bank's business. With respect to the accounts he says, "During a long period, with scarcely an interruption, our audits have been perfunctory myths and our balance sheets worthy of the recently applied rule of an eminent judge as to the discretionary modifications of the true equilibrium. For the mystification, moreover, of absent proprietors the periodical reports of proceedings have been habitually either garbled or suppressed." (This is nonsense). "Not one of the other banks," he declares, "has been so successful in the dilapidation, whether of capital or of income, or in that extravagance of expenditure which even beyond its direct evils, has indirectly, in the interests of nepotism and favouritism, contributed so materially to our matchless losses." He then alludes to the depositors having withdrawn two millions last year, and to the chance of their yet further taking alarm; and he insists on an independent investigation by two professional accountants. This must serve for the present in my notice of Dr. Thom.

PRESEN

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

AFFAIRS IN KOHISTAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KABUL, JUNE 1.

The recent quarrels in Kohistan between General Mir Syud Khan, of Istalif, and Mir Butcha and Khojah Mir Syud Khan were made up by the respective parties before actual fighting took place. A considerable number of men are still on the hills overlooking the Altimur Kotal, and Mahomed Jan is doing all he can to incite them to attack the British troops at Ghazni. All is quiet just now; most of the leading malcontents have left.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS FIRED AT.

Two officers of the 6th Dragoon Guards, who arrived here on leave to-day, were fired at between Seh Baba and Lataband by men concealed near the road.

Sirdar Mahomed Alam Khan has been confirmed in his appointment as Governor and leaves for Ghazni to-day.

A brigade will be sent into the Kohdaman district about the 10th instant to collect supplies.

General Baker will return from Maidan shortly.

THE POLICY OF ABDUL RAHMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

Abdul Rahman has addressed numerous letters to various chiefs which are of a friendly nature towards the British. With the usual Eastern love of metaphor he thinks the "good gates of friendship are at last open between him and the British," and hopes soon to come to a satisfactory settlement. He tells those who in years gone by have been loyal to other Amirs that he trusts they will continue to be as loyal to him and promises soon to meet them all in Kabul. Letters prove that Abdul is resolved to accept the Amirship, but that he means to settle everything respecting it before crossing the Hindu Kush, so that on arriving at Kabul nothing will remain for him to do but to formally place himself on the throne. He should arrive about the first week in July.

The mullahs in the Jallalabad district continue troublesome. Mullah Khalil is in Kamah still and a body of men has collected, to disperse whom troops will shortly cross the Kabul river.

The flying column at Gandamak marches to Lughman to punish the Ut Kheyls who raided cattle from Jallalabad.

The Kharwar and Zurmut people continue restless.

The Ghazni Field Force is at Kila Jabar Maidan is reported quiet.

RISING AT TIGRI.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Sirdar Asaf Khan, Governor of Lughman, has been driven from Tigri by Humayun Shah, with Pir Mahomed Khan, and forced to take refuge with his father-in-law, Taj Mahomed Khan, near Badiabad. Tigri was plundered. The probable cause of the rising is an attempt by the Sirdar to collect revenue. Abdulla Khan has been appointed by General Watson as Governor of Hariab for the present.

THE NEW LOAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The following notification will appear in the next *Gazette of India*:—

It having been represented to the Government of India that some subscribers to the loan advertised on the 14th May, 1880, may prefer that their promissory notes should bear interest from the 15th day of March, 1880. It is thereby notified that on payment of the interest accrued from the 15th March to the date on which this tender is paid promissory notes will be issued to any subscriber at his option, dated 15th March, 1880, and bearing interest from that date, instead of from the 15th September, 1880, as stated in the form of promissory note published with the notification No. 461, dated 14th May, 1880.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

UTILIZATION OF THE IRISH CHURCH FUNDS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

In the House of Commons last night, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question, said that the advances made from the Irish Church fund, for various public purposes, will be increased to £1,500,000.

THE GERMAN FLEET IN THE CHINA SEAS.

BERLIN, MAY 31.

A new vessel has been ordered to Hongkong to reinforce the German fleet in the China Seas.

THE COMMAND OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 31.

Admiral Shestakoff has been appointed to the command of the Russian squadron in the China Seas.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4 15-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118¼
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Arrivals.—Lord Derby, Tenedos, and Sumatra.

THE Bombay Millowners' Association prepared an address of welcome for presentation to Lord Ripon, but his Lordship, we understand, will not be able to receive it.

MR. MELVILL, the Governor General's Agent, leaves for Baroda to-day. Sir Madava Rao goes back to-morrow.

How hollow is the claim of the British nation for religious toleration? exclaims the *Bombay Samachar*, after reading the strictures which the nomination of the Marquis of Ripon has called forth in the highest quarters at home, owing to his profession of the Roman Catholic faith.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Lisbon Government, stating that the Portuguese Parliament in both houses (Press and Deputies) have approved and sanctioned the scheme for the projected railway from Marmagao to Hubli.

A BALLOT took place on Monday and yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce office for an elective trustee of the port of Bombay in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat, resigned. There were four candidates:—Messrs. Charles Douglas, William Maitland, F. D. Parker and James Thorburn, Mr. W. Fraser, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Hutton, Manager Agra Bank, acted as scrutineers; and the ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Douglas.

IN noticing the rewards bestowed upon Mr. Vincent and Meer Akbar Ali, of the Bombay Police, for detecting the forgeries at Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat, the *Rast Goftar* says, "say what one will about the mismanagement of the Bombay Police, its power of detecting crime when it once wills it, is certain." The paper pays to the force the compliment of comparing its efficiency with that of the English police.

WE understand that there will be some further changes in the Magistrates Bench in Bombay. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday resumed charge of his office as Second Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Ryan going back to the Secretariat. Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at present on leave, will return to his duty on Saturday next. Mr. Webb, barrister-at-law, will thereupon revert to his practice at the Bar of the High Court, Mr. Nana Morojee continuing as Third Magistrate until the end of the year, when he retires on his pension.

IN giving a short account of a special general meeting of the shareholders of the New Colaba Company held last Saturday, the *Bombay Chronicle* has, under the prosaic heading "News," the following somewhat poetic preface:—"At the office in Bruce Lane in the Fort yesterday at one o'clock of noon in a fierce sun under the way of glaring heat and of the burning rays of the oppressiveness of oven like *surya narayen* there was held a meeting," &c. The descriptive passage, we confess, defies a very accurate translation, but it presents no mean picture of the devotion to duty which the shareholders of the company assembled under the presidency of Mr. Mathew manifested last Saturday.

THE correspondent of the *Kandahar News*, writing from Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 15th May, says the Commissariat stores convoy by a Squadron of the 3rd Sind Horse under Captain Gordon and some of the 2nd Baluchis under Captain Yate, arrived from Kandahar yesterday. Information having been received that the convoy might be attacked *en route*, 50 men of the 66th Regiment, and 3 companies of the 2nd Baluchis under Colonel Tanner met it at Firandaz. No attack was made, and it is believed that the country has settled down. A bag containing some of our missing letters was found on the road. A sick convoy will leave for Kandahar in the course of a few days.

THE *Kandahar News* understands that the Wali is having new coins struck in his name. Being now an independent prince he is entitled to exercise this prerogative of sovereignty. The "kootew" or prayer for the sovereign is recited daily in the mosques. A gold coin of the value of about Rs. 8-4 has just been struck bearing the following couplet:—" Shind's *fazl-i-Khoday*, lamyazal," which being interpreted, is:—"By grace of God, than whom none greater are Shir Ali Khan, Lord of Kandahar." The Wali has presented one of these coins to those who were present at his installation as Governor of the Province.

A CORRESPONDENT at Poona writes:—"Two or three months ago the 78th Highlanders were moved from Wanowri to the Ghorpuri barracks at this station to allow the 4th 'Kings,' when that regiment arrived from Natal, to occupy the latter barracks which are more commodious, and believed to be more healthy than the former. It now appears that the gallant Highlanders are suffering so much from malarious fever that the medical authorities deem it necessary to send as many companies back to Wanowri before the rains as they can make accommodation for by limiting the 4th 'Kings' to the regulation allotment of space, which will leave the head-quarters and about two companies only of the 78th in the Ghorpuri lines. This, no doubt, is a very judicious arrangement under the circumstances; but the breaking up into so many detachments of a regiment like the 78th, composed as it is chiefly of young soldiers, cannot but be fatal to discipline. There are already two companies of the 78th at Baroda and one at Kirkee. The Ghorpuri barracks are built on black soil, and it is well-known that they were condemned some years ago by the highest medical authorities as unfit for occupation by European troops on account of their insanitary surroundings. Notwithstanding this, Government, acting on the usual 'penny wise and pound foolish' plan and in opposition to the views of the visiting Sanitary Commissioner at the time, who strongly advocated the total abandonment of the Ghorpuri lines and the construction of barracks in a more salubrious locality, actually built several additional blocks on an improved plan to increase the accommodation for a full regiment of infantry which the old buildings did not afford. It is believed that, if the hospital records of the last regiment that occupied these lines were consulted, it would be found that a larger percentage of sick men were admitted for treatment from the new barracks than the old ones."

AN English journal states that Mr. Bradlaugh will not dine at Marlborough House for at least two years to come.

SPEAKING of the Indian gold mines *Vanity Fair* says:—With respect to these "gambles"—for they are nothing more—we can only say that, from absolute knowledge gathered from residents of long standing in the country, it is an impossibility that they can pay.

THE permanent way of the Rajpootana Railway is laid to near Erinpoora, and that the junction with the Palampore section will shortly be made. It is not likely the line will be open to the public before November next, and even then a good many bridges will remain unfinished, the rails being laid on temporary causeways. The booking of goods and passengers will, however, commence next cold season, and it will be possible to travel first class from Jeypore to Bombay for about Rs. 45 in place of Rs. 120 as at present.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BENJAMIN TRAVELL PHILLIPS, formerly of the Indian army, died last month at Paris, at the age of seventy-six. He entered the Bengal Cavalry in 1821, serving in India, with slight intervals down to 1856, when he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He raised and commanded the Bengal Cavalry depot at Cawnpore, and when with the 7th Regiment, in 1824, made a forced march of upwards of eighty miles to the relief of Jeypore. He also served through the Bheel campaign, and through the Sikh campaign of 1848-49 for which he received the medal. He was Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1857 down to 1861, and was knighted in 1858.

Vanity Fair observes that the Strachey's form a family group that the oldest Empire would feel for weal or for woe. India has felt them keenly through four Viceroyalties. The new Viceroy, when considering the two-hundred-and-fifty millions he will have to rule, will do well to remember the Strachey family, who will probably rule him. The same paper would be very generous to Sir John Strachey. It says:—Sir John Strachey is to receive a sum of money in compensation for the pecuniary sacrifice he incurred in giving up the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West to become Financial Member of Council. This is very nice; and I would suggest that the sum of money paid him be that surplus he found the other day, so much to Mr. Edward Stanhope's delight.

THE *World* states that the Marquis of Ripon tried in vain in several places for a Military Secretary before Major White accepted the position. It was first offered to Colonel Stanley Clarke, who declined; then to Sir Baker Russel, who followed suit; and thirdly to Major Henry Wood, who, after consideration, also declined. Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, C. B., recently returned from Natal, was, it is said, anxious for the post. The *Whitehall Review* says that the Marquis of Ripon takes out special orders concerning the Simla Mutual Admiration Society, and some of the most prominent members will find that their influence has been very considerably curtailed. "Not before it was time," those will say who know India and the vagaries of the Admirationists.

THE Indian collections of the South Kensington Museum, which was opened two or three weeks ago, have been gathered together into a series of rooms in a building adjoining the Horticultural Society's gardens. The collection is made up of contributions (Natural History) from the British Museum, the old Indian collection of the South Kensington Museum, that of the India Museum, much of which, from want of sufficient space to exhibit, had been packed away, and of loans from several private collectors. The walls of most of the rooms are covered with water-colour sketches, by Mr. Carpenter, of native scenery, habits, costumes, types of castes, and others; and the value of this collection has been added to by a number of India-ink drawings of the divers workmen engaged at their several occupations, made by Mr. Kipling, of the Bombay School of Art; there is also a great number of photographs, which materially aid both the student and the visitor. The Caves of Elephanta, as a curious fact, were photographed by limelight.

Vanity Fair publishes the following:—General Roberts's despatch contains many extraordinary statements, which have afforded a good deal of amusement to the Kabul Field Force—more especially that part which treats of General Baker's march on the 11th December. It is asserted that in consequence of his well-timed and effective measures he was able to bring all his baggage safely into camp, or words to that effect, whereas, as a matter of fact, Baker lost and abandoned to the enemy an enormous amount of stores and baggage. Napier, of the 92nd, was in command of the rear guard, and was aware that the road was strewn for miles with things which had been abandoned, and that his men fared sumptuously, breaking open the tins of Australian meat, biscuits, &c., with their bayonets. In the 92nd alone about seventy men's entire kits were lost; also 800 double English blankets, tents, baggage mules, zaboos, &c., &c. Roberts unblushingly penned his despatch at the very time that a committee was sitting to determine the compensation to be given to the men whose kits had been lost. More, indeed nearly everything, would have been lost had it not been for Napier, who refused to leave the baggage, although ordered to come into camp, and spent the night on guard over it some three or four miles in rear of the column.

THE *Englishman* is good enough to teach the country its duty in relation to public addresses to the great. It says:—Premonitory symptoms remind us that, with the advent of the new, and the departure of the old, Viceroy, we must be prepared to endure the usual outburst of that form of flunkeyism which finds expression in public addresses to the great. Courtesy, no doubt, requires that the heroes of such occasions should be met with some kind of greeting. But it is to be regretted, we think, in the interests both of its recipients and of the public, that the greeting is not so regulated as to partake less of the character of an infliction. It would be a great gain all round if such addresses were limited to a few simple phrases—says a couple of dozen, or, at the outside, two score of words—of congratulation or valediction, and if political reflections and aspirations were rigidly reserved for more appropriate occasions. Lord Lytton has already had ample opportunity of learning what the public of India think of his conduct affairs, and anything new on this subject that he may hear in valedictory addresses, will probably not be true. Lord Ripon, on the other hand, will soon have much better opportunities of ascertaining the wishes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, than can be afforded him on the steps of a landing ghat or the platform of a railway station. Moreover, the one will probably be too weary of India to take much pleasure in being detained on his homeward journey to listen to lucubrations concerning his official career, while the other will be too much occupied with the strangeness of his surroundings to have any ear for wordy expositions of the needs of the country.

THE BATTLE OF AHMED KHEYL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Khandahar News* writes as follows:—As luck would have it our brigade, the 2nd, was in advance on the 19th April, but our information led us to suppose that the enemy, who had been hovering about us for the last three or four days, were not going to make a stand till we got to Nian, two marches further on. We had marched about 7 miles when the cavalry scouts reported the enemy in force occupying a strong position on the hills immediately to our front. The force was halted and formed up—A.-B R. H. A. and C-4 R. A. on the right, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade on the left, with 1st P. C on right of guns and 19th B. L. on the left of the line. The enemy appeared to occupy a high hill about a mile and a half to our immediate front. General Stewart ordered the guns to advance to 1,500 yards of the enemy and open fire. The infantry to advance and make a direct attack. The guns came into action at 9 a.m., and the 2nd Infantry Brigade 59-h on the right, 2nd Sikhs in the centre, and the 3rd Goorkhas on the left, continued advancing. We had hardly got a 100 yards, when the enemy swarmed down the hills and opened fire on our left flank, taking us completely by surprise. General Hughes at once ordered the Goorkhas to wheel to the left and attack them, the 2nd Sikhs and 59th to form on the right of the Goorkhas. The enemy came on so fast, and in such numbers, that the 59th had not time to get to the forward ridge as intended, but were driven back to the ridge in rear where they formed up and poured volley after volley at about 60 yards, killing hundreds at every volley. The enemy then, sweeping round to the right, came down on the gun and charged up to the very muzzles, and if it had not been for the 19th P. N. I. standing firm we might have lost them. The guns were firing case at 20 yards and yet some of the enemy got through, and were shot down among the wagons by the drivers and spare gunners. The enemy's fire was very hot, and bullets seemed to pass over our heads. At 10-20 General Barter's Brigade, which was guarding the baggage, came up, but the battle was over. We killed about 2,000 and wounded over 3,000 of the enemy; at least the prisoners taken since acknowledge to that amount. We counted in front of the brigade 1,200 bodies—a good bag in one hour and twenty minutes. Ghazni is a most rotten place, and would not have stood against us for half an hour. We had another fight on the 23rd, five miles from Ghazni, but a tame affair after the battle of Ahmed Kheyl, as the enemy bolted after the village had been shelled, the artillery having fired 950 rounds. On the march up we had great difficulty in procuring supplies as all the villages were deserted. Large armed parties had to go out every day foraging, which is precious hard work, having to ransack villages 4 and 5 miles from camp after a 10 or 12 miles' march, smashing in doors and digging up the floors of houses. A party of Sikhs and 2nd P C. had a grand day's foraging. After visiting 17 villages without finding a single bag of grain, they turned their heads towards camp, much disgusted at their bad luck. They had gone about a mile on their way home when one of the trooper's horses, crossing what appeared to be a newly ploughed field, sunk into the ground suddenly. The man got off, and saw that the whole field had been dug up recently and bits of carpet were sticking up in places. Some of the men were set to work and very soon unearthed a number of good carpets and below them some 60 bags containing 180 maunds of *atta* and grain. They got back to camp at midnight, happy but tired men, and with the prospect of marching at 3-30 next morning. This sort of thing goes on every day, so you can imagine what the troops have to do.

THE LATE GENERAL BALLARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may interest many of the late General Ballard's friends—especially his military friends—to read the following extract from a letter from Athens, dated April 29th, 1880.

I may as well state for the information of those who are unaware of the particulars, that, although he had retired from Government service, his naturally active mind would not allow him to remain idle. He determined to visit Greece and intended proceeding to Turkey and Asia Minor. He had reached Thermopyle, a spot of intense interest to all—especially perhaps to a scholarly soldier. He had gone out to enjoy a quiet evening stroll on a cool spring evening in Greece, after a hot day's travelling. He was never seen again in life but was found by those who went to seek him, lying dead under the stars. The letter runs thus:

"The Greeks had been much pleased at the idea of his (General Ballard's) tour, and interested about it. He not only questioned the officers and people he met on subjects of local and historical interest, but conversed with them on general topics in such a kindly manner, that he seems to have left more impress than ordinary people would have done.

* * * * * * *

"His remains rested in a Greek mortuary chapel at the Piræus till the time fixed for the funeral, the Greek Government having courteously offered the same honours as would be paid at a General's funeral here. There was a large concourse at the Athens railway station. The Consul Chaplain, officers of H. M.'s ship Condor, marines and blue jackets brought the coffin up to Athens, where they were met by the engineers, artillery, a squadron of cavalry, and a regiment of infantry. There were many people in the street and at the station; and over and anon the wail of the trumpet sounded as the mournful procession moved on to the church. The coffin was placed on a military hearse sent by the Greek Government, robed in the British flag and covered with wreaths (from his little children in England). The Protestant cemetery is beautifully situated on the banks of the Ilyssus. The coffin was lifted from the hearse and carried to the grave by marines. (His brother and sister walking behind with the ship's officers, the gentlemen and ladies of the Embassy in carriages following.)

"The chaplain, Mr. D'Arcy, gave a short address at the grave after reading the service. He said the deceased was a celebrated man who had early won high honours. He spoke of the brightness which should lighten the grave of a Christian, and that a noble life only sprung from rising above petty cares and entering into higher aims. Unusual sympathy and respect were manifested by all."

H. W. G.

MR. WEDDERBURN'S PROPOSED PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every one who has at heart the interest of the Dekkhan raiyat must be grateful to Mr. Wedderburn for his paper which has lately appeared in your columns. It is to be hoped that the subject will be thoroughly discussed, and that the result will not be mere words. No doubt revenue officers and others, who have an intimate knowledge of the details of the subject, will have something to say about the facts on which Mr. Wedderburn bases his arguments, and about some of the conclusions which he draws. I wish, with your permission, to draw attention to a few points which appear on the surface, and which perhaps deserve consideration. Mr. Wedderburn has shown that the rigid mechanism of the Bombay Revenue Survey system has failed, not only in districts to which it was unsuited owing to local peculiarities, but even in the Dekkhan, where it was originally framed. This failure he attributes to two principal causes.

(1). It places upon the raiyat the responsibility of a punctual cash payment, a burden which he alone is quite unable to support; (2) it ignores the soukar, who is indispensable to the very existence of the soukar, and forces him into an attitude of hostility against the raiyat. As a remedy for this state of things Mr. Wedderburn proposes (1) that the raiyat should pay his assessment in kind according to the old *bhagbattai* system; (2) that the rural capitalist should be changed from an enemy and oppressor of the poor into a quasi-jaghirdar, holding a position of diguity, profit and public usefulness.

As a proof of the first evil and its remedy, Mr. Wedderburn has prepared a table comparing the position of a raiyat, holding fifty acres of dry crop land, under the modern and ancient systems, the conclusion from which comparison is that, whereas under the modern system this cultivator has to punctually pay a fixed sum of Rs. 20, whatever the outturn of his crop may have been, under the ancient system when the crop was worth Rs. 960 he would easily pay the enhanced amount equivalent to Rs. 60, while in hard times he would pay only the equivalent of Rs. 5. I submit that in these figures there is an erroneous calculation. Mr. Wedderburn truly says that the raiyat's power to pay his assessment varies according to the season and the market. Is it not also true that the market rate varies according to the season? Thus, when the crops are very good, the prices will be low, when the outturn is moderate, prices will be the same, and when the crop is very small, prices must be high. I do not say that these proportions must always vary in exactly the same degree. But for the purposes of calculation the principle is true beyond doubt. Mr. Wedderburn says that under the old system in good times the raiyat would pay the equivalent of Rs. 60, and in hard times he would pay only the equivalent of Rs. 5. In other words he supposes that in the best season, when the yield of the crops is the highest, prices will be at famine rates, f.e., 12½ seers the rupee, and in hard times, when the land yields only two maunds an acre, the price of the grain will be 50 seers the rupee; in fact, the very lowest supposed price that can be obtained in the market, when the supply must be abundant. This certainly appears to be fallacious. But if we suppose that the prices vary with the harvest, then Mr. Wedderburn's table ought to stand simply as follows:—

	Season.		
	Best.	Medium.	Bad.
Total Crop	12,000	8,000	4,000
Market Rate	80	25	125
Total value of Crop	240	320	320
GOVERNMENT DEMAND—			
Modern—			
Cash	20	20	20
Equivalent	1,000	800	250
Ancient—			
Share	750	800	250
Equivalent	15	30	20

Thus we see that in a season of medium harvest and medium prices the raiyat would pay by the ancient system exactly the same as what is demanded from him by the Revenue Survey Officer. Not only this, but the result is exactly the same in a bad season; while in a good season the only difference is that the Government demand is 1-12th instead of 1-16th share: in 50 acres the difference is only Rs. 5, or a little more than one anna and a half per acre. Surely, if this is the result of a comparison between the ancient and modern systems, the Bombay Revenue Survey officers may well congratulate themselves on being guilty of so very little change.

And yet the fact remains that the present system does not work well, and the raiyat would only too gladly return to the former system. Where, then, is the error in our calculations? Now, no doubt, revenue officers will have something to say to the figures on which Mr. Wedderburn bases his arguments. For instance, by the ancient system was the Government demand even in such a miserable soil limited to a 1-16th share of the crop? But taking the figures as they stand, there is, I think, one fact which explains the difficulty, and that is that in such a bad season when the market rate is only 12½ seers the rupee, poor land, which in a medium season can only yield 4 maunds an acre, will in reality yield nothing at all. There may be a few stalks where with to feed the raiyats' cattle, but certainly nothing from which the Government share can be taken and something left to feed the raiyat and his wife and children. In short, in the case of the poor dry crop land of the Dekkhan, the third set of figures in the table must be left out of the calculation altogether. As Mr. Wedderburn truly says, the special and unfortunate characteristic of the Dekkhan districts is the extreme uncertainty of the harvest. As long as the rainfall is fairly good the raiyat has no cause of complaint under the modern system. But if the rain fails, or does not fall at exactly the proper time, the raiyat with his rigid cash assessment, having no capital to fall back upon, is brought to the verge of insolvency. And it is in recognition of this fact that many persons propose a remedy very different from Mr. Wedderburn's. They say:—Why return to the old *régime* with the many notorious evils consequent on the *bhagbattai* system? Let us stick to the cash assessment; let us even increase it where such can be done fairly; but when the rain has failed, let remissions largely be given; let us not completely upset a system which has been introduced after much consideration, labour, and expense, but let us apply it not with inflexible rules but in a spirit of moderation and justice.

Next, as to the second evil, and Mr. Wedderburn's proposed remedy I admit the evil, but I am doubtful of the remedy. No doubt the founders of the Bombay Raiyatwari Settlement hoped that under the new system a spirit of independence would be fostered, and that every cultivator owning his fields just as he owned his bullocks or his waist chain would in good seasons lay up for a rainy day (or rather for the days in which there would be no rain) and would not have to seek the assistance of the village soukar. But this idea has proved erroneous, and the supposed boon of making each field the absolute property of the raiyat has in reality put the cultivator completely in the power of the soukar. To this evil to be remedied by creating a class of "zemindars," or is it not more natural to cure the defect by modifying the system and forbidding the sale of the land in execution of the soukar's decrees? I am not now writing of districts, where there is perhaps to hand a class of persons, who would naturally take the position of Mr. Wedderburn's proposed "zemindars," but I ask, in the Dekkhan is it possibe to change the village soukar into a jaghirdar, a man of capital and enterprise, who instead of being an enemy and oppressor of the poor shall, in combination with the raiyat, develop the resources of the soil? Mr. Wedderburn can hardly answer this in the affirmative, for he recommends that Government should select as zemindars persons *of good family* and local influence, men of character, intelligence, and capital. What, then, is to become of the village soukar? Is he still to be ignored? Yet he is declared to be indispensable to the existence of the raiyat. Let the zemindars be found, and still there is the question whether the cultivator will forsake the village banker, who is at his doors, and the result will be that the raiyat instead of one will have two masters. There are some of the considerations which at first sight strike one on reading Mr. Wedderburn's paper. I do not say that there may not be answers to the arguments which I have put forward. Perhaps there are; for I am writing from a province where some of the States in imitation of our advanced civilization introduced a *wighoti* or fixed cash assessment per bigha; and yet I hear that in some cases a return is being made to the old system, to the satisfaction both of the darbar and the raiyat. It may be said that Kathiawar should be compared, not with the dry crop lands of the Dekkhan, but with the neighbouring zillas. This is doubtful; and I am inclined to think that an ordinary unirrigated field in Kathiawar is more like the dry crop land of Poona or Ahmednagar rather than the rich soil of Ahmedabad, Kaira, or Broach. However that may be, the comparison cannot be without its uses; and of one thing we may be sure that in the case of an ordinary dry crop field in Kathiawar the Government demand is never limited to a 1-16th share of the crop. Speaking generally, it may be put at a fixed cash payment of one rupee per acre (called *vero*) plus one sixth share of the crop (called *waze*) Is it possible that a remedy for the evils in the Dekkhan may be found in a levy of *vero* and *waze*; in fact, a combination of the old and present systems? This letter has already grown too long for me now to enter into such an intricate question.

Kathiawar, May 29. E. T. C.

THE WUDWAN COTTON MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a letter in your issue of the 24th instant, signed "Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee," in which he, as Inspector, Wudwan Station Cotton market, laments the absence of foreign buyers, and declares that 500 to 600 candies of cotton arrive daily during the season for sale in this market, and in the last para. of his letter goes almost into fits on the value of cotton in these districts just now, I trust, as a constant reader of your paper, you will allow me to offer a few remarks.

The Wudwan market was established in 1873 as an experiment, *vide* Government Resolution, dated 9th December 1873.

The experiment thus far has done some good, viz., in keeping up a useless lot of men at the expense of the trade. What the inspector here now does is as equally well done at the Oomra and Khangaum markets on Rs. 35 per mensem.

The Wudwan cotton trade is essentially a forward delivery one, and since the establishment of the Wudwan Cotton Registration office (market is a misnomer) not 500 candies have changed hands in its enclosures save as an accident. The Inspector having failed to give any information regarding the taxes in force, I do so for him.

On every candy of cotton pressed within camp limits a fee of 10 annas is levied, and on all cotton arriving from the districts, half or full-pressed, a transit duty of 8 annas is exacted.

As to the quantity of cotton arriving in the market for sale, which the Inspector puts down at 500 to 600 candies, I have no hesitation in saying that the statement in question is incorrect and misleading. I have never known of a larger purchase than 100 bales equal to 50 candies to have been made on one day—500 candies may occasionally arrive, but not for sale; most of the cotton is as against contracts here or for delivery in Bombay.

The last para. of the Inspector's singular letter is certainly amusing. The mercantile community of Bombay are asked why they do not purchase here at Rs. 8-8 per maund. The reply, doubtless, will give the Inspector several sleepless nights, but the truth is, the Bombay merchant does not feel equal to purchasing "barely good fair" at so extravagant a price.

Now that the Cotton Frauds Act is a thing of the past, I trust the Chamber of Commerce will prevail on Government to look into the working of this wretched little market, the expenses of which exceed Rs. 2,500 per annum.

FAIR DHOLLERA.

Ranpier, May 27.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note a letter in your paper of the 24th, written by the Cotton Inspector of Wudwan which is misleading.

It is not improbable that 300 candies per day may pass through the Wudwan camp during the busiest portion of the season and of necessity also pass through the camp registration compound where the tax of 10 annas per docra is collected.

Little or none of this cotton is, however, for sale, and is principally made up of arrivals sent forward in fulfilment of local or Bombay contracts. As a rule, the only lots ever offered for ready sale in the Wudwan camp are rejections. These even are seldom or never either bought or sold in the registration compound.

As to rates, of course, Rs. 8½ per maund, (subject to Wudwan conditions) does not seem a high price for Good Fair, if it could be sold in Bombay at Rs. 198 to 200.

In reference to the point of quantity, the fact should not be overlooked that the Wudwan station has become a forwarding centre for the Dhrangedra, Morvee, Hulwud and Jutwar crops for Dhorajee and south-west growth as well as for the Tail Wudwan cottons that are produced within a 10 to 15 miles radius; hence the somewhat shaky name that Wudwan cotton holds in the Bombay market and its low price and inferior quality.

May 28. W.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the filthy condition of the water which we are given to drink, especially in the Fort. It is full of organic matter, quite yellow in appearance, and smells badly into the bargain. It is a wonder that with a supply of water like this the place is not swept over with epidemics. If you get a tumbler of water direct from the pipe and examine it for your own satisfaction, I believe that you will then, in the interest of the public, employ your pen to ameliorate matters.

Now that our new *Mabap* Lord Ripon is in Bombay, he should know the grievances of his new subjects while receiving the welcome address of the Corporation and being shown the better side of the picture which will be exhibited to him. I would let his Lordship know how extravagantly the Corporation has spent money for a water supply and what the quality of the water is which is now being given in return. I submit that we have a right to get pure water for the money we are paying. I enclose my card. HEALTH.

THE CORPUS CHRISTI FESTIVAL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

THIS annual festival which falls on the 27th May is invariably observed in Poona on the first Sunday following that date; accordingly the grand and imposing ceremony of observing the Corpus Christi Festival yesterday evening at the Convent Chapel (St. Xavier's) was attended by a large number of Christians of all denominations, and the festival celebrated with much solemnity. The Romish church during the past week went into mourning, and the object for the celebration of this festival was to manifest the firmness of her faith in regard to the presence of our Saviour in the Holy Eucharist, to revive the sentiments of adoration, love, and gratitude, which we owe to the blessed sacrament, and to repair the irreverences we may have committed against it. On this solemn occasion the blessed sacrament is carried in procession for three reasons: first, to celebrate the triumph gained over the enemies of this mystery; second, to excite by the solemn spectacle the faith and piety of the faithful; and lastly, where processions are made in the open air to sanctify our streets and houses. The proceedings in the Convent Chapel yesterday evening commenced at five o'clock, when the Revd Father Kemp delivered an extempore and eloquen sermon on the Eucharist. The scene inside the chapel was solemn and imposing. The altar was appropriately decorated, there were numerous lofty tapers, and over the sacred shrine was a tall crucifix. At a quarter to six, the procession from the city chapel—the Portuguese church of Our Lady of Conception—arrived and took their position near the main entrance porch of the Convent Chapel. Shortly afterwards Father Kemp concluded his sermon, when another procession was seen moving slowly out of St. Xavier's chapel. The grand procession for both the city and camp processions were formed into one, and commenced moving at 6 o'clock. First came the boys of St. Vincent's School, who were followed by the sodality of the boys of the same school; next came the confraternity of the Portuguese church of Our Lady of Conception, who carried a banner richly worked in gold, red, and white; next in order were the ladies of St. Anne's confraternity; fifth, in this interesting and solemn procession were the young gentlemen's sodality carrying the banner of their own society, who were followed by the young ladies of St. Joseph's school, also carrying a beautifully embroidered white banner. Then appeared the choir of young ladies and gentlemen, under the able direction of the Rev. Father DeCruz, followed by the band of Her Majesty's 18th Regiment N. I.; next in order were about twenty little girls, very prettily attired in white and rose coloured sashes, and wearing wreaths of flowers, white and green; and lastly, the rich canopy, under which was carried the Holy Sacrament, by the Rev. Father Kemp, acolyted by a Jesuit priest and the Rev. Father Isaboos, co-adjutor of the city chapel of Poona. The Holy Sacrament was preceded by twelve little girls, who looked very interesting and pretty, carrying baskets of flowers which they were throwing by turns before the Holy Sacrament as the procession moved along.

The chanting of the Convent School girls and the other members composing the choir made a strong impression, and it is owing to the excellent perseverance of the Rev. Father DeCruz that the vocal music yesterday evening was truly remarkable for its style and expression. The band accompaniments when chanting the *Lauda Sion* and *Exce Panis*, &c., were very effective. The procession moved all round the Convent Street, returning to the Convent Chapel by the north. The first benediction was pronounced at Mr. Boccaro's bungalow, next at Mr. Vieyara's, then under the porch of the Convent School where beautiful *ad oc* altars were raised, and splend diy ornamented with evergreens and artificial flowers, and lastly, in the Convent Chapel where the middle altar was illuminted, and threw a glare all over the compound. On arrival at Mr. Boccaro's the Rev. Father Kemp handed over the Holy Sacrament to the Rev. Father S. Gonsalves, of the City Chapel who carried it to Mr. Vieyara's, where, after the benediction a second time, the Holy Sacrament was handed over to the Rev. Father Bridges. Thus concluded the observance of the *Corpus Christi* festival in Poona in 1880. It was an impressive scene in its solemnity, contrasting with the ordinary Sunday services, and the general order and decorum of the scene can scarcely fail to impress the people with the importance of the observance.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Chilperic," 9 p.m.

Band, H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment, Esplanade bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st ult.:—Mouravia, from Cardiff. Yesterday—Chindwara (s), from Calcutta; Calder (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—India (s), to Genoa; Akola (s), Zanzibar; Aurora (s), Trieste; Pachamba (s), the Persian Gulf; Cicero (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamships Thessalia and Gunga hauled out of the Prince's Dock on Monday last.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 30th ultimo, was 15 feet 78 tenths.

THEFT AT THE MARINE LINES.—On Sunday night last a cashmere coat and a white flannel coat, valued at Rs. 60, were stolen, the property of Lieutenant Evans, residing at the Marine Lines. Police enquiries are in progress.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Daroo Mahadoo and two others were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. Dosabhoy

MADRAS.

THE BIRTHDAY REVIEW.—On Saturday morning the troops in garrison assembled on the Island in honor of the sixty-first birthday of Her Majesty the Queen. The garrison of Madras being at present very much reduced, the show of troops was of the poorest description. The regiments that turned out were a wing of H. M.'s 10th Regiment, M.N.I., a wing of H. M.'s 86th Regiment M.N.I., six companies of 16th H. M.'s 24th Regiment M.N.I., two companies of H. M.'s Regiment of Foot, a battery of artillery, and His Grace the Governor's Body Guard. The review was held under the command of Colonel Leslie, the officer commanding the Centre District, and the usual *feu de joie* by the troops and the salute from the battery in the Fort were fired.

THE RUMPA REBELLION.—Nothing worthy of note seems to have occurred since the appearance of the 36th Regt. N. I. in the Rajahmundry District, beyond the fact that Zamman Dara, who was earning a notoriety, and for whom a reward of Rs. 500 was offered, has been captured. The movements at present are being very cautiously carried out. The police are down with the fever by the hundred, and "King Rumpa" is said to have been playing terrible havoc with the troops, who are considerably reduced in numbers. The fever is said to be raging to such an extent that extra medical aid has had to be applied for from Madras. The precautionary measures, as at present observed, will, it is considered, shortly bring the disturbance to a satisfactory termination. We hope so.—*Madras Times.*

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

THE *Morning Post* says no more scathing analysis of the kaleidoscopic changes which have marked the recent policy of the present Prime Minister has ever been delivered than that which was contained in the speech of Lord George Hamilton at Chiswick on Wednesday. The extraordinary inconsistency of Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Catholic Church, and his recent appointment of the Governor-General of India were ably exposed. Lord Ripon, according to the author of "Vaticanism," has forfeited his moral and mental freedom in joining the Church of Rome, and placed his loyalty and civil duty at the mercy of a foreign prelate. Yet Mr. Gladstone has, in the teeth of all his eloquent and bitter denunciations of those who accept the Papal supremacy in faith and morals, appointed Lord Ripon, the most illustrious convert of the present day, Viceroy of India. If this is not bringing "the art of selfdeception and political hypocrisy to an exact science," it is difficult to see that language is in future to be susceptible o any intelligible meaning. Mr. Gladstone's difficulties are only beginning, now that he has succeeded in displacing the Conservative Government from office, and no one need envy him the tasks which he will have to deal with. The Opposition can afford to wait patiently for the inevitable reaction which, in the nature of things, will ere long begin to assert itself.

THE BUDGET BLUNDER.

We have not heard the worst of the financial muddle yet. Mr. Gladstone may be trusted both to explain and to remedy the disaster, which will arouse his natural fertility of financial design; but there are three measures which the exposure seems to call for. One is a considerable grant from the British Treasury; and it should be given, not lent. And then there should be punishment. It will be absolutely impossible to rule India if the public statements of her financial position made by her highest and most responsible administrators, are not to implicity trusted. The Budget sent home was either "cooked," which, in spite of all appearances, we must hold incredible, or the blundering was the result of that crass ignorance for which naval and military officers are penally liable. In either case Parliament and the executive should give their agents a severe warning. The third measure is to despatch a competent financial member from this country, as was done in 1859. It is indis pensable to break up the preposterous system under which an Indian Budget covers four years —the revised actuals of 1878, the actuals of 1879, the partly-estimated accounts of 1880, and the anticipation sketch-estimate of 1881—and to frame a system under which the Treasury shall give an accurate statement of last year, and an accurate estimate of next year, and no more; and no Anglo-Indian can do it.—*Spectator.*

MR. FAWCETT, in his speech at Hackney yesterday on his re-election, made a very remarkable statement with regard to the Indian deficit. On March 12 a debate took place in the House of Commons on a motion of Mr. Fawcett's declaring it unjust to throw the whole cost of the Afghan war upon India. That motion was met by Mr. Stanhope, then Under-Secretary for India, by the assurance that the Indian Budget would show a surplus after the whole cost of the war had been defrayed, and a variety of other liabilities encountered as well. A good deal of surprise was expressed at the time, and there was some unofficial incredulity and scepticism as to certain of the calculations. But there were the official calculations, there was the official announcement; and Mr. Fawcett could only withdraw his motion. He now affirms that at the very time of that debate a telegram was on its way from India "which completely cast to the winds this prosperous Budget and destroyed this boasted surplus." That telegram, Mr. Fawcett says, reached London on the 13th. The House of Commons was not dis solved until Wednesday, March 24. More than ten days intervened, therefore, between the receipt of the telegram and the dissolution. The House of Commons sat almost every day during the interval. The Conservative statesmen found time to pass a Bill sanctioning another form of corruption in boroughs. They found time to charge the Liberals with this, that, and the other mean device for obtaining a plausible cry wherewith to go to the country. But they never offered any announcement of the extraordinary discovery which had been made as to the condition of the Indian Budget. They allowed the elections to take place without any confession of this unparalleled blunder. Such is Mr. Fawcett's plain statement. If he be not wrong in his most important date, we are unable to guess what the Conservative statesmen can have to say by way of answer.—*Daily News.*

THE whole matter is serious enough from every point of view; but it is not a little to be regretted that a hasty and, as it now appears, an unfounded statement made by Mr. Fawcett to his constituents on Friday should have imported a personal and party element into the discussion. The charge made by the Postmaster-General was that the error which had been committed in estimating the cost of the Afghan war was known to the late Government in this country on the day after the debate took place on the subject in the House of Commons, and therefore several days before Parliament was dissolved. This charge has now been explicitly withdrawn by Mr. Fawcett in a letter published this morning, and therefore it is unnecessary for us to refer in detail to the complete refutation given of it in another letter from Mr. Stanhope, the late Under-Secretary of State for India. That Mr. Fawcett should have withdrawn his charge with becoming regrets for having made it on receiving official proof from the present Secretary of State that it was unfounded is only natural; but it is not very easy to understand the grounds on which it was originally made. Mr. Fawcett tells us that his statements were made "solely in consequence of information he had received before the late Government resigned;" though, as is now appears that the information was inaccurate, it is not altogether excusable that Mr. Fawcett should have neglected the opportunity of correcting it from official sources before basing a public statement upon it which impugns more than the public conduct of his political opponents.—*Times.*

ENGLAND AND THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

THE *Standard* thinks that a contemplation of the condition of the provinces affected by the late war and by the treaty which brought it to a close should suffice to convince any one that it is most desirable there should exist a sincere and hearty concert among the Great Powers on all matters relating thereto. Whatever Lord Hartington may find it politic to allege, there can be no question that this concert did exist among the Great Powers during the closing period of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. It is gratifying to think that the legacy left by Lord Beaconsfield has not been wasted. The new Premier and his Foreign Secretary have already taken out letters of Administration, and it is to be hoped they will make the best of the important trust to which they are applying themselves. The honour and influence of England in the Councils of Europe have rarely stood so high as, and never higher than, when Lord Beaconsfield dissolved Parliament. It is notorious that Prince Bismarck shares the opinion of Lord Beaconsfield that it is necessary for the well-being of Europe that England should take an active interest and exert an active influence in the affairs of the Continent. His disappointment at the triumph of Mr. Gladstone is therefore intelligible. The profuse explanations and apologies, however, vouchsafed by the English Cabinet to the Austrian Government will tend, we may hope, to allay the fears of his Highness.

ALBANIAN AFFAIRS.

THE reports as to the actual state of affairs in Albania are somewhat conflicting. Last week it was stated that a declaration of independence had been published, signed by Ali Pasha and the secular and ecclesiastical chiefs of the Mahommedan and Roman Catholic tribes. The manifesto asserts the inalienable right of the Albanians to self-government, repudiates the rule of the Sultan, and dismisses all the Turkish civil and military authorities until they are reappointed by the League. The Turkish troops in the country have, it is stated, gone over to the League. The Vienna *Political Correspondence* asserts that a report that several Albanian tribes had completely thrown off their allegiance to the Sultan is not entirely accurate. Up to the present the Vienna paper says, all the manifestations made by the Albanians aim at the organization of an autonomous principality of Albania with Ali Pasha of Gusinjo as Prince, under the suzerainty of the Sultan. On the other hand, the *Agence Russe* confirms the statement that the Albanians have risen in arms and proclaimed their independence. Prince Nicholas has, it is stated, resolved to station a corps of observation, composed of eighteen battalions of full war strength, on the Albanian frontier. According to information which has reached the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* "from a high source," it is probable that, within the next few days, a proposal will be put forward in view of foreign intervention in the difficulty, the task to be confided to Italy. The Constantinople correspondent of the same paper says that four battalions of Nizams have been sent to reinforce the troops under Ferik Izzet Pasha. The Albanians are reported to muster 25,000 fighting men. A Constantinople telegram says that Said Pasha, the Grand Vizier, insists upon the immediate adoption of the necessary measures for preventing a conflict between the Albanians and Montenegrins. It is stated that Hodo Bey is in command of the Albanians at Tusi, for which place the Albanian chief Ali Pasha has left Gussinje with 12,000 men. It is added that the Prince of the Miridites has despatched 2,000 men to Tusi, and that Albanian reinforcements have embarked at Scutari for the same destination.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AT CHISWICK.

SPEAKING at a Conservative dinner at Chiswick Lord George Hamilton said:—

I happen to be a voter in the county of Midlothian, and my brother-in-law, Lord Dalkeith, stood against Mr. Gladstone. Possibly none of you are aware of the circumstances under which Mr. Gladstone made use of the language which he now wishes to banish from his mind. I will tell you the circumstances, because they were peculiar. His great object in going to Scotland was to stir up the mind of the populace, and particularly the non-electors, to a state of uncontrollable madness and fury, and one day he deliberately—no other interpretation of his conduct is possible—dragged in the name of the Emperor of Austria and said, speaking to a large audience: "There is one advantage my opponents have. They have the approval of the Emperor of Austria, who has told Sir Henry Elliott that that Gladstone is a pestilent fellow, and he hopes you, the electors of Midlothian, will not vote for him." He went on to make a violent attack on Austria, saying there was not a spot on the face of the globe where she had done good, and that her action had everywhere been hostile to liberty. He then said, "Let those who wish to vote against me put up the Austrian flag in their committee rooms, and hang it out of their windows." He deliberately made use of that language for no other purpose than to excite the feeling of the electors against Lord Dalkeith, his immediate opponent, and against Lord Beaconsfield, who was then Prime Minister of England. (Cheers.) Has not the man brought the art of self-deception and political hypocrisy to an exact science, when, in the very newspaper in which his humiliating letter to Count Karolyi is published, apologising for the language he used to the electors of Midlothian, there appears side by side with it his valedictory address to the electors of Midlothian, saying that the means by which he was returned as their member were the purest he had ever known? (Cheers and laughter.) As I have said, if this case stood by itself, one need not attach great importance to it; but unfortunately the language which he has used, and the action he has adopted during the past few years are such that really the only way in which we can interpret what he says is, that whenever he undertakes he will not do anything, you may be perfectly certain that in a short time he will do it. (Cheers and laughter.) Not very long ago he wrote a pamphlet, and made a most furious attack on his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. Now, I don't think it right to inquire into the religious opinions of any of our fellow-subjects, providing they do not molest us. I am always ready to accord to all others that perfect toleration I ask for myself. (Cheers.) But what did Mr. Gladstone say? He took the trouble to write a pamphlet in which he said that Rome requires a convert who now joins her to forfeit his moral and mental freedom, and place his loyalty and civil duty at the mercy of a foreigner. He then goes on to ask, "Being true, are these propositions material?" and he proceeds to prove that they are. Well, now, that statement of Mr. Gladstone is either true or it is not true. If it is untrue, he has been guilty of circulating throughout the whole of England an unwarrantable insult upon a large number of his fellow subjects; but, if it be true, then I ask him why did he appoint Lord Ripon Viceroy of India? (Loud and prolonged cheering.) When the Prime Minister contested Midlothian he indulged in the most violent language against what are known as faggot votes. Now I quite object to any system of wholesale faggot voting, by which the genuine voice of the constituency is in any way interfered with or overborne—(cheers)—but there happened to be one gentleman who was a faggot voter in Midlothian, but who supported Mr. Gladstone—(laughter)—and that gentleman had been instrumental in organising a gigantic number of faggot votes, but they were to be used for Mr. Gladstone, not against him. (Laughter). It is needless for me to add that that gentleman has been appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland. (Cheers and laughter.) I mention these things because they all lead up to the point I want to impress on you. The late Government was attacked and turned out of office because the nation was informed their foreign policy was iniquitous and utterly opposed to the moral sense of the people of this country. Sir William Harcourt, taking unto himself that spirit or prophecy for which he is famous—(laughter:—said that the Treaty of Berlin would not last forty days. Well, now Mr. Gladstone is in office, and we have been turned out because our foreign policy was bad, and the only result of bringing in these gentlemen to succeed us is that they have sent a circular note, in which they insist on greater effect being given to the main principles laid down in the Treaty of Berlin. (Loud cheers.) That fact must be a great triumph to a friend of mine who is present, Mr. Maclean. He was for many years the editor of a very able Indian paper, distinguished by its perfect impartiality and the great national spirit of its utterances. He came home and fought with vigour and ability a northern constituency, because he said that living in India, where men were not always blinded or actuated by party feeling, he did not understand why he was to condemn a policy which was approved by Lord Palmerston simply because it was continued by Lord Beaconsfield. (Cheers.) It is a great triumph to him and others like him, who throughout their lives had followed the same policy; and our friends who are now in office, if they are to continue in the course which they have deliberately selected for themselves, will require a good deal of assistance from us in eating their own words. (Cheers and laughter.) I can quite understand the desire of the Liberal party that Mr. Gladstone should be Prime Minister, because I believe office is the only strait-waistcoat that is likely to keep him in order. (Cheers and laughter.) The action which he has already taken, and the language which he has used in his letter to Count Karolyi, will be of inestimable service to the Conservative party, whose desire is that that policy should be carried on abroad which we believe to be essential to the interests of our country, and if our country can only be protected abroad by the self-humiliation of the Prime Minister of England, so much the worse for that Prime Minister; but the assistance which that circumstance will give to us, gentlemen, is enormous. We have confidence in our principles, because we adhere to them both in times of prosperity and adversity—both in office and out of office. (Cheers.) Our opponents deliberately selected the one question on which they should fight us, and that was our foreign policy They appealed to the constituencies in order that they might reverse it. The constituencies decided in their favour, and they have continued it—(cheers)—and by continuing it they have conferred upon us the inestimable advantage of a monopoly of political honesty and straightforwardness. (Cheers.) Therefore I contemplate with perfect security the future of the Conservative party, because any party that has got a monopoly of the virtues with which our opponents have been kind enough to invest us can well afford the temporary defeat which the sacrifice of those qualities by our opponents has brought upon us. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.)

The remaining toasts were "The Middlesex Conservative Association," proposed by Mr. J. Maclean, and acknowledged by Captain Morley; "The Chiswick Branch," given by Lord G. Hamilton, M. P., and responded to by Mr. E. W. Gabriel; "The Press," "The Visitors," and "The Chairman."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANDORA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Shantaram Narayen, Esqr., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Phillip Walad Nicklao Depmay.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situated at Bandora, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 64 feet in length, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the plinth belonging to Allesbomat and a gully between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on or towards the west by the house of Khoja Alli Hearjee, and a wall between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on or towards the north by the house of Anton Kosno and a gully, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, and on or towards the south by a public passage.
Lot No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Silotar, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 19, with a dhig of 8½ farras and 1½ paily containing 13 beds, ground rent 4-7-4 together with a vacant ground surrounding the same with all the trees standing thereon, which produces two thousand gross and bounded as follows:—
On or towards the east by the ground belonging to Manwell Pereira, on or towards the west by the ground of Carloo Damell, on or towards the north by a water course and the ground of Parsee Nusserwanjee Inamdar, and on or towards south by the ground of the said Parsee Nusserwanjee.
Lot No. 3.
All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Soosarday, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 20, with the dhig of 1½ farras, and containing 18 beds, ground rent 2-6-8, which is bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a grazing ground, on or towards the west by the salt batty ground belonging to the said mortgagor, and on or towards the south by a water course and the ground of Carlo Damel.
Lot No. 4.
All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Pratkhar, situated at Walni, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing 5 beds, together with all the trees standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, with dhig of 13 farras and 6 pallies, area 2 boghas, rent 13-6 pies, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the above mentioned batty field, named Soosarday, on or towards the west by the Government salt batty ground, on or towards the north by the Government ground and a grazing ground belonging to Parsee Nusserwanjee Inamdar, and on or towards the south by a passage.

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On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at his residence above mentioned, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of D. Shapira, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
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MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF PETROLINE MATCHES.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock by order of Messrs. W. M. Macaulay & Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdoolulee Dawoodkhan.
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